Information kit
November 2004

Portrait of the Montreal Area

Portrait of the Montreal Area

Agence
de développement
de réseaux locaux
de services de santé
et de services sociaux
Québec
Montréal

106-06067/

This document first provides a portrait of the Montreal population, fleshed out with data. This is followed by a general description of the Montreal health and social service network and its personnel. Information is also provided on our network's institutions, community organizations and financial situation, notably with regard to the distribution of gross budget allocations for the current financial year to the institutions of the Montreal health and social service network. The volumes of activity of the various socio-sanitary institutions complete this portrait.

Portrait of the population

The second largest urban centre in Canada, the Island of Montreal featured over 1.8 million inhabitants during the last census in 2001. During the last few years, the population has been growing at a rate of 15,000 people a year. Like in other big cities, Montreal's population is constantly renewing itself. Over 20% of people who live here now did not live here five years ago. In the Montreal area, the demographic phenomena that shape populations (fertility, mortality, migration) have created a situation marked by an increase in the relative proportion of immigrants, who represented 28% of the population in 2001, and by a high proportion of persons age 65 and over (15%). In a nutshell, Montreal's population is growing, diversifying and ageing.

Still according to 2001 figures, 64% of residents on the Island of Montreal speak French at home, 22% speak English, and 14% speak a language other than French or English. Among the other languages, Italian, Spanish, Chinese and Arabic are the most common. At the time of the census, 2.4% of the population could not hold a conversation in French or English.

The Montreal population has a high proportion of people living alone (19%) and a growing number of single-parent families. In 2001, one third of families with children had only one parent, whereas, in some neighbourhoods, half of families with children were single-parent families.

Economically speaking, the situation in Montreal has distinctly improved over the last few years. The proportion of persons receiving employment assistance (social assistance) went from 18% in 1996 to 13% in 2002. During the same period, the unemployment rate dropped from 14% to 10%. Despite this improvement, the unemployment rate on the Island of Montreal remains higher than in other regions of Quebec, and there are still significant inequalities within the region.

In 2000-2001, approximately one person out of every six in the Montreal region faced food insecurity. The phenomenon is directly linked to income level: almost half of low-income persons suffer from food insecurity, whereas the percentage is almost nil among high-income persons.

With regard to living habits, the population of the Island of Montreal has the highest proportion of smokers in Canada's urban areas (27%) and the highest percentage of physically inactive persons (61%), yet is within the average for urban areas with regard to the percentage of overweight persons (27%). Within the Montreal population, tobaccoism, physical inactivity and excess weight are distinctly more present among low-income persons than among high-income persons.

In 2000-2001, 12% of the Montreal population stated that they were not in good health. There was a relatively higher proportion of women (15%) than men (8%) who saw themselves as being in poor health. Here again, people's perception of their state of health varied greatly according to income: only 4% of high-income persons saw themselves as being in poor health, compared to 22% of low-income persons.

Just over 6% of residents on the Island of Montreal did not see themselves as being in good mental health, according to 1999 data. A survey conducted in 1998 also showed that approximately 20% experienced a high degree of psychological distress. Both of these phenomena were distinctly more frequent among low-income persons.

The 2001 census also showed that 15% of residents on the Island of Montreal had moderate to severe functional health problems. The region differs from the five other large Canadian urban centres with its proportionally far lower number of persons considered to have moderate to severe functional health problems.

Furthermore, we can see that the life expectancy of the Montreal population has continued to increase over the years. It was 75.6 years for men and 81.4 years for women in 1999. The increase was greater among men than among women, meaning that the difference between sexes is now less than 6 years. Mortality rates show significant differences according to income and neighbourhood. For example, the difference in life expectancy from one neighbourhood to another can be as high as 13.5 years for men and 8.0 years for women.

Overall, the state of health and well-being of Montreal residents has a tendency to improve, but there are significant differences in terms of neighbourhood and income. Progress made in the area of health have not made it possible to eliminate health inequalities between populations from different income categories.

In fact, it is precisely due to these persistent inequalities that the Montreal population's overall bill of health is not as good as Canada's other big cities. In order to catch up, it is absolutely necessary to start by reducing income inequalities on the Island of Montreal or, at least, prevent their impact from creating health inequalities.

Some data regarding the population of the Island of Montreal

POPULATION OF THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL

	Quebec as a whole	Island of Montreal
Population [1]	7,237,479	1,812,723
People age 65 + [1]	13.3%	15.3%
People under the age of 18 [1]	22.9%	20.2%
People 65 + who live alone [1]	31.1%	35.6%
Single-parent families among families with children [1]	26.5%	33.0%
Immigrants [1]	9.9%	27.6%
People age 20 + with university diploma [1]	15.1%	23.1%
People age 20 + with less than 9 years of schooling [1]	15.9%	14.7%
Unemployment rate (June 2003) [2]	9.1%	11.5%
Employment assistance claimants (March 2003) [3]	8.4%	12.7%
Average household income [1]	$40,468	$35,910

Sources: (1) Statistics Canada, 2001 Census.
(2) Institut de la statistique du Québec, Web site: www.stat.gouv.qc.ca.
(3) Ministère de l'Emploi, de la Solidarité sociale et de la Famille.

The Montreal Health and Social Service Network

The Montreal health and social service network features 97 institutions, over 400 medical offices and clinics, and 8 Family Medicine Groups (FMGs), with 3 more in the process of being accredited. Over 90,000 people work in the network on a daily basis. This number include 3,293 specialists, according to the medical staffing plan set by the Ministry, 2,223 general practitioners (1,937.6 FTE[1]), 21,700 nurses and 8,000 other health professionals.

With an annual budget of over 4 billion dollars, the Montreal network must meet the complex and diversified needs of its population in terms of prevention, health promotion, treatment and health and social services. Given the presence of four big universities and several institutions with a university vocation, the Montreal network also provides a wide range of ultraspecialised services to the population from other Quebec regions, as well as training environments for a large proportion of the physicians and health professionals who will be called upon to work in all regions of Quebec.

NETWORK PERSONNEL GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE CATEGORIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE ACT RESPECTING BARGAINING UNITS IN THE SOCIAL AFFAIRS SECTOR

Personnel groupings	Number of people	
Physicians	Specialists	3,293
	General practitioners	2,223
Nursing and cardiorespiratory personnel	Nurse	12,619
	Nursing assistant	3,559
	Graduate nurse	5,461
	Inhalation therapist	989
	Perfusionist	44
	Clinical clerks (nursing and inhalation therapy)	106
Health and social service technicians and professionals	Health professional	2,937
	Social service professional	3,815
	Health technician	5,254
	Social service technician	4,474
Paratechnical, auxiliary and trades personnel	Other paratechnical personnel	2,822
	Family assistant	1,354
	Trades	624
	Patient attendant	13,570
	Auxiliary services	9,733
Office personnel and administrative technicians and professionals	Office worker	10,347
	Professional	836
	Technician	1,479
Support personnel	Middle management	2,977
	Managing physician	47
	Upper management	402
	Administrators (ED et PED)	140
	Temporary management	190
Personnel not covered by the Act respecting bargaining units in the social affairs sector	Clinical biochemist	49
	Student	363
	Pharmacist	506
	Physicist	50
	Midwife	20
	Other	12
Total		**90,295**

Source: The data on personnel distribution is taken from the annual R-22 databank, updated on March 31, 2003. The data on specialists and general practitioners comes from the RAMQ, on December 31, 2003.

1 FTE: Full time equivalent.

DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIALISTS BY SPECIALTY

Specialty	Medical staffing plan	Specialty	Medical staffing plan
allergy-immunology	30	microbiology	75
anaesthesiology	227	nephrology	79
anatomical pathology	76	neurology	106
cardiology	191	neuro-surgery	27
CCVT	31	nuclear medicine	32
community health	40	obstetrics-gynecology	156
dermatology	66	ophthalmology	114
diagnostic radiology	175	orthopedic surgery	85
emergency medicine	47	oto-rhino-laryngology	60
endocrinology	90	pediatrics	237
gastro-enterology	89	physical medicine	40
general surgery	163	plastic surgery	47
geriatrics	29	pneumology	103
hematology	111	psychiatry	450
intensive care	25	radiation oncology	36
internal medicine	119	rheumatology	46
medical biochemistry	18	urology	57
medical genetics	16		
TOTAL			**3293**

Source: Reconciliation of data between the MSSS, the Montreal Agency and the FMSQ, February 2004.

DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS ACCORDING TO PLACE OF PRACTICE (AT DECEMBER 31, 2003)

PLACE OF PRACTICE	Number	FTE
General and specialized care hospital	900	566.23
CLSC	403	228.72
Private clinic or office	1,462	967.15
Psychiatric care hospital	62	39.73
Rehabilitation centre	25	13.75
Residential and long-term care centres (CHSLD)	259	101.42
URGENCES SANTÉ	46	19.82
Youth protection centre	5	0.82
Total	**2,223**	**1,937.64**

Source: RAMQ, Quarter ending on December 30, 2003.

Institutions

On March 31, 2004, the Montreal health and social service network featured 139 institutions providing services in about 350 facilities. In July 2004, 54 of these institutions were grouped to form 12 health and social service centres (CSSS). The remaining 85 institutions, which provide specialized care, have a supra-regional and/or university vocation, or are private residential care centres under agreement, complete the service offer to the population through negotiated agreements.

THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE MONTREAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE NETWORK

Health and social service centre			12*
	Private	**Public**	**Total**
Hospitals (CHSGS)	4	16	20
Residential and long-term care centres (CHSLD)	33	11	44
Rehabilitation centres (CR)	6	12	18
- Alcoholism and drug addiction			
- Intellectual impairment			
- Physical impairment			
- Troubled mothers			
- Troubled youth			
Youth centres (CPEJ)			2
Other institution**			1
Total institutions			**97**

* Including 28 CLSCs, 7 general and specialized care hospitals (CHSGS) and 19 residential and long-term care centres.
** The *Clinique communautaire de Pointe Saint-Charles* is an institution that is associated with the Verdun/Côte Saint-Paul, Saint-Henri and Pointe Saint-Charles CSSS.

Source: Institution reference system, Montreal Agency, Communication Services, 2004.

UNIVERSITY INSTITUTIONS

University hospital centres	Centre hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal (CHUM) McGill University Health Centre (MUHC) Hôpital Sainte-Justine [1]
University affiliated centres	Nord de l'Île CLSC [1]* Côte-des-Neiges CLSC [2]* Des Faubourgs CLSC [1]* René-Cassin CLSC [1]* Hôpital du Sacré-Cœur de Montréal [1] Hôpital Maisonneuve-Rosemont [1]
Institutes	Montreal Cardiology Insitute [1] - vascular medicine and cardiology Institut universitaire de gériatrie de Montréal [1] Le Centre jeunesse de Montréal [1] and [3] - youth violence

* These facilities are now grouped within a CSSS and retain their university designation.
Nord de l'Île CLSC: the Nord de l'Île and Saint-Laurent CSSS
Côte-des-Neiges CLSC: the Côte des Neiges, Métro and Parc Extension CSSS
Des Faubourgs CLSC: the Des Faubourgs, Plateau Mont-Royal and Saint-Louis du Parc CSSS
René-Cassin CLSC: the René-Cassin and NDG/Montréal-Ouest CSSS

(1) Université de Montréal (2) McGill University (3) Université du Québec
Pursuant to sections 88, 89, 90 and 91 of the Act respecting health services and social services (chap. S-4.2)

Source: Institution reference system, Montreal Agency, Communication Services, 2004.

INSTITUTIONS WITH A SUPRA-REGIONAL VOCATION

Designated by the Minister, in accordance with article 112 of the Act respecting health services and social services (chap. S-4.2)

Centre de réadaptation Constance-Lethbridge	- Complex adaptation of motor vehicles - Assessment of work capacity of clienteles with complex clinical profiles - Services for adults having suffered cranial-cerebral injury and presenting severe behavioural disorders - Services for clienteles with severe rheumatologic conditions
Centre de réadaptation Lucie-Bruneau	- Services for spinal cord injury victims - Services for quadriplegic persons on assisted breathing
Institut de réadaptation de Montréal	- Services for spinal cord injury victims - Services for quadriplegic persons on assisted breathing
Institut Raymond-Dewar	- Over-specialized services for clienteles having received a cochlear implant, and for the deaf-blind clientele - Services for deaf persons, using sign language and hearing aids
Hôpital du Sacré-Cœur de Montréal	- Services for spinal cord injury victims - Services for quadriplegic persons on assisted breathing
Manoir Cartierville*	- Mandate to admit users with hearing impairments - Over-specialized services for deaf and deaf-blind clienteles with regard to communication

* Facility of the Nord de l'Île and Saint-Laurent CSSS.

Source: Institution reference system, Montreal Agency, Communication Services, 2004.

Access to services in English

Given the linguistic and cultural characteristics of Montreal:

- 37 institutions and facilities within the Montreal network have been designated to provide all of their services in French and English;
- 45 others must offer some of their services in English, in addition to offering services in French;
- 21 institutions and facilities have an access program for cultural communities.

It should be noted that the Agency manages a bank of 115 interpreters and translators who work in 67 languages.

Categories	Institutions					
	CHSGS	CLSC	CPEJ	CHSLD	CR	Total
Designated	13	0	1	13	10	37
Indicated	7	26	0	7	5	45
Institutions with an access program for cultural communities	6	9	2	2	2	21

Two health and social service centres, namely the René-Cassin and NDG/Montréal-Ouest CSSS and the Côte-des-Neiges, Métro and Parc Extension CSSS, must make all of their services accessible in English, because they only group facilities recognized under the Charter of the French Language and designated to that effect by Decree 848-99 of the Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux.

The ten remaining CSSSs are made up of at least two "indicated" facilities (CLSCs), which means that they must provide some of their services in English, as established in the decree.

Community organizations

In 2004-2005, the Agency supports the activities of 468 community organizations by allocating 60.5 million dollars through its Programme de soutien aux organismes communautaires (SOC – community organization support program). These organizations fall into 28 categories*.

Categories
AIDS (15)
Alcoholism and other addictions (10)
Alternative justice organizations (2)
Assistance and support organizations (1)
Centres to fight sexual assault and assist victims (5)
Destitute persons (32)
Disabled persons (intellectual impairment) (17)
Disabled persons (physical impairment) (19)
Family (8)
Home support (68)
Mental health (87)
Neighbourhood community centres (4)
Organizations for multiple clienteles (8)
Organizations to intervene with troubled men (2)
Organizations to intervene with violent spouses (5)
Persons from cultural and native communities (26)
Persons with physical health problems (5)
Regional cooperation and consultation (5)
Services adapted to a specific clientele (2)
Shelters for abused or troubled women (27)
Temporary residential homes for troubled youth (15)
Troubleshooting resources for troubled clienteles (5)
Volunteer action centres (6)
Women's centres (27) and other resources for women (6)
Youth homes (25) and other resources for young people (41)
Other (2)

* Seven (7) organizations receive grants in more than one category.

The financial situation

For the current fiscal year, that is 2004-2005, the Montreal region has a budget of just over 4.5 billion dollars. If we add up all of the budgets allocated to the institutions grouped within the 12 CSSSs, we can see that 24% of regional credits are devoted to the new entities, and that 46.2% of credits go to specialized and overspecialized hospitals.

DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS BUDGETS ALLOCATED FOR 2004-2005

	Amount $	%
Health and Social Service Centres		
CHSGS	313,087,764	6.87
CHSLD	454,223,404	9.96
CLSC	331,406,525	7.27
CSSS sub-total	**1,098,717,693**	**24.09**
Specialized and non-grouped institutions		
Specialized and overspecialized CHSGS	2,119,294,430	46.47
PSYCHIATRIC CH	296,652,723	6.51
CHSLD	334,203,067	7.33
YOUTH CENTRES	240,910,256	5.28
CRDI	159,793,064	3.50
CRDP	51,957,101	1.14
CRPAT	21,616,347	0.47
CLSC		
(Pointe Saint-Charles Community Clinic)	5,104,583	0.11
Sub-total specialized institutions	**3,229,531,571**	**70.81**
Community organizations	**65,255,341**	**1.43**
Sub-total community organizations	**65,255,341**	**1.43**
Credits to be distributed	**166,868,650**	**3.66**
Total	**4,560,373,255**	**100.00**

Source: SBFR (2004-2005 budget extraction).

The vast majority of Montreal institutions ended the last fiscal year with a balanced budget or, in the case of the hospital centres, with results that were in keeping with their authorized target deficit. The net regional deficit is 137.2 million dollars for the year 2003-2004.

In order to support the CSSSs, the Agency has decided to increase the budget base of the seven hospitals that make up these new bodies. A recurring amount of 7.5 million dollars was therefore granted to the institutions concerned for 2004-2005. This will enable the CSSSs to start off on a solid financial footing.

Note: Details on financial information and other information concerning the real estate holdings and information assets of the Montreal region can be found in the Agency's 2003-2004 Annual Report.

Volumes of activity

The activities of an institution include the operations generated by the services it provides, and which are essential to performing its mission in the context of its operating budget. The table below presents a number of activities that best represent the Montreal network, for each type of institution.

GENERAL AND SPECIALIZED CARE HOSPITALS (CHSGS)

	2002-2003*	2003-2004
Short-term physical		
- Nursing care		
Admissions	155,913	159,304
Days of attendance	1,481,412	1,497,329
- Emergency		
Total number of visits	837,985	822,253
- Outpatient consultations		
Total number of visits	2,376,809	2,406,835
- Operating room		
Number of users (day surgery)	88,460	88,541
Number of users (hospitalized)	69,393	73,387
- Births		
Deliveries	23,131	24,369
Mental health		
- Youth care units		
Days of attendance	10,479	9,970
- Outpatient services for children and adolescents		
Users	4,053	5,319
- Adult care units		
Days of attendance	151,555	151,618
- Outpatient services for adults		
Users	33,303	32,939
Diagnostic and therapeutic services		
- Laboratories		
Weighted procedures	195,543,363	211,631,778
- Hemodynamics		
Provincial technical units (including angio cardiac since 2002-2003)	2,810,210	2,871,180
- Endoscopy		
Tests	135,007	138,468
- Nuclear medicine		
Provincial technical units	14,690,839	15,214,436
- Hemodialysis in a hospital setting		
Treatment	187,050	196,063
- Medical imaging		
Total provincial technical units	46,328,984	44,858,306
- Radiation oncology		
Provincial technical units	9,677,225	9,238,589
- Oncohematology		
Treatment	91,156	96,252

* For the purpose of comparing data with the current financial year, some data for the 2002-2003 year were reclassified.

PSYCHIATRIC CARE HOSPITAL CENTRES (CHSP)

	2002-2003	2003-2004
Services for admitted users		
- Youth care units		
Days of attendance	30,706	31,701
- Adult care units		
Days of attendance	267,656	233,660
- Care units for elderly persons		
Days of attendance	49,416	49,431
- Forensic psychiatry		
Days of attendance	86,219	91,055
Ambulatory services		
- Emergency		
Visits	8,835	9,231
- Day hospital		
Attendance	29,828	26,204
- Outpatient services for adults		
Users	18,161	18,093
- Social reinsertion and integration		
Users	1,014	1,244

REHABILITATION HOSPITALS (CHR) AND INTENSIVE FUNCTIONAL REHABILITATION UNITS IN RESIDENTIAL AND LONG-TERM CARE CENTRES (CHSLD)

	2002-2003	2003-2004
Services to admitted users		
- Short-term care for adults and children		
Admissions	7,327	8,496
Days of attendance	213,553	218,207
- Intensive functional rehabilitation units		
Admissions	1,330	1,627
Days of attendance	61,767	76,496
Ambulatory services		
- Specialized outpatient consultations		
Visits	12,835	13,924

CLSC

	2002-2003	2003-2004
Number of persons served through routine health services	392,102	359,431
Number of persons served through home nursing care	46,841	49,580
Number of persons served through parent and child health services	48,158	57,420
Number of calls received by Info-Santé CLSC	556,609	554,655

YOUTH CENTRES (CJ)

	2002-2003	2003-2004
Youth Centre mandate		
Reports not taken up	5,233	4,788
Reports taken up	5,244	5,678
Total	**10,477**	**10,466**
Data breakdown in the various Acts		
- Young Offenders Act		
Users involved in an intervention	3,679	3,286
- Youth Protection Act		
Users involved in an intervention	13,766	13,095
- Act respecting health services and social services		
Users involved in an intervention	6,187 (1)	5,991
Rehabilitation Centre for Troubled Youth mandate		
- Assistance and support for young people and families		
Number of users	11,509 (1)	10,412
- Living units		
At the beginning of the year	792	792
New users throughout the year	1,385	1,323
- Group homes		
At the beginning of the year	332	309
New users throughout the year	484	382
- Family type resources (FTR)		
At the beginning of the year	2,473	2,376
New users throughout the year	996	1,002
- Intermediate resources		
At the beginning of the year	224	234
New users throughout the year	92	105

(1) Due to technical problems, the data for the Batshaw Youth Centre were not available for 2002-2003. The 2001-2002 data were therefore repeated for those two sub-categories.

RESIDENTIAL AND LONG-TERM CARE CENTRES (PRIVATE AND PUBLIC)

	2002-2003	2003-2004
Services for the clientele in residential care		
Nursing care and assistance		
Hours worked(2)	14,499,195	14,539,567
Days of attendance	5,028,087	5,021,242
Average	2.88	2.90
Professional services		
Hours worked	1,083,808	1,042,775
Days of attendance	4,781,271	4,772,183
Average	0.23	0.22
Average occupancy percentage	96.53%	96.62%

(2) Includes nursing care in the long-term care units of CHSGSs.

INTELLECTUAL IMPAIRMENT REHABILITATION CENTRES

	2002-2003	2003-2004
Registrations		
Users registered at the end of the year	5,295	5,595
Programs		
Support	9,308	9,455
Socio-professional	3,240	3,428
Residential	2,716	2,716

PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT REHABILITATION CENTRES

	2002-2003	2003-2004
Admission into facilities	326	313
Registrations		
Number of users served during the year	16,659	18,089
Programs		
Number of users in rehabilitation	16,481	17,976
Number of residential care users	103	96

SUBSTANCE ADDICTION REHABILITATION CENTRES

	2002-2003	2003-2004
Inpatient services		
Users admitted into inpatient care		
At the beginning of the year	176	174
Admissions throughout the year	1,258	1,441
Total	**1,434**	**1,615**
Placement in family-type resources – adults and elderly persons		
Placed at the beginning of the year	25	25
Placed throughout the year	0	5
Total	**25**	**30**
Users registered in day centres and outpatient clinics		
Users at the beginning of the year	3,186	3,459
New users throughout the year	4,555	4,374
Total	**7,741**	**7,833**

Source: Institutions' financial statements (AS-471) and annual statistics (AS-478).

MONTREAL | 12 local health and social service networks

01 Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS

Instance

- Centre d'accueil Denis-Benjamin Viger
- CLSC Lac Saint-Louis
- CLSC Pierrefonds
- Lakeshore General Hospital

02 LaSalle and du Vieux Lachine CSSS

Instance

- Centre d'accueil LaSalle
- Centre hospitalier de LaSalle
- CLSC du Vieux Lachine
- Les CHSLD Lachine, Nazaire-Piché et Foyer Dorval
- Centre hospitalier de Lachine

03 Verdun/Côte Saint-Paul, Saint-Henri and Pointe Saint-Charles CSSS

Instance

- Centre d'accueil Louis-Riel
- Centre d'accueil Réal-Morel
- Centre hospitalier de Verdun
- CHSLD Champlain - Manoir de Verdun
- CLSC Saint-Henri
- CLSC Verdun/Côte Saint-Paul
- Résidence Yvon-Brunet
- Résidences Mance-Décary
  - Pavillon des Seigneurs (CHSLD)
  - Pavillon Saint-Henri (CHSLD)

04 René-Cassin and NDG/Montréal-Ouest CSSS

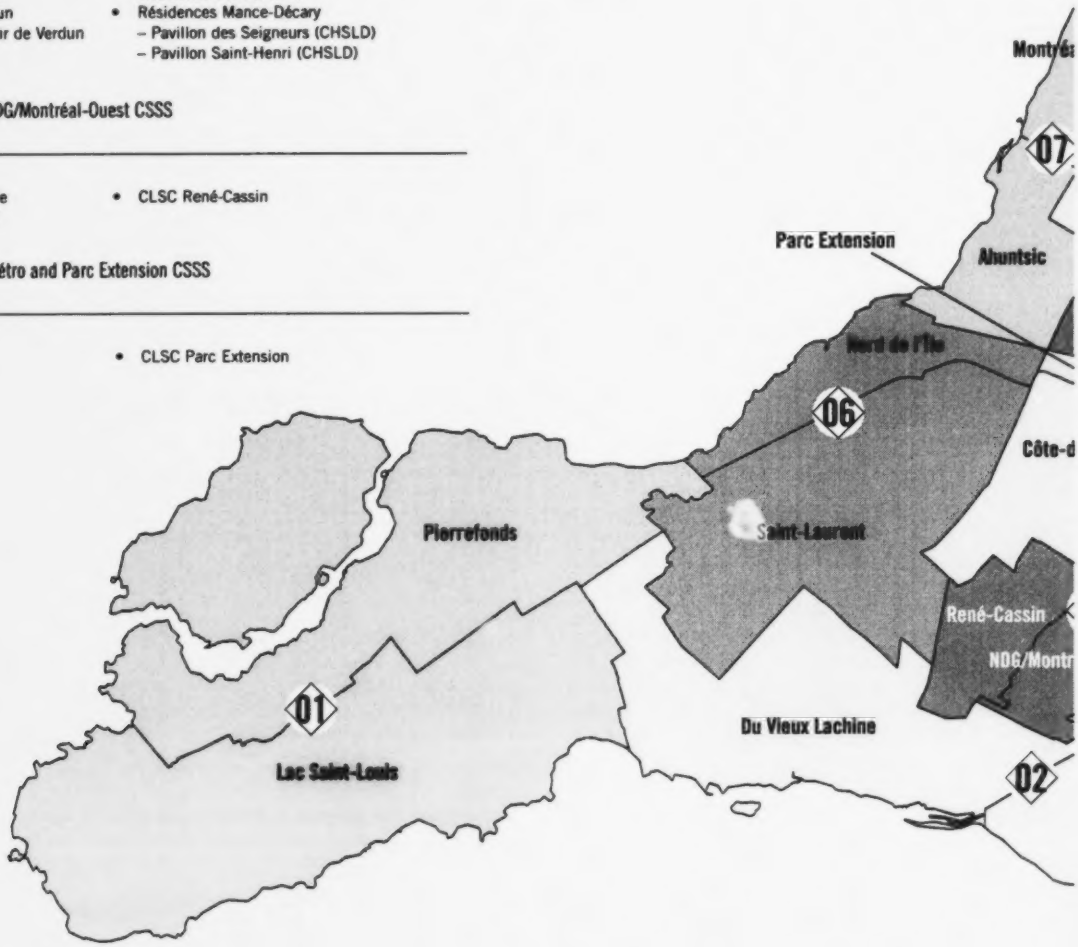
Instance

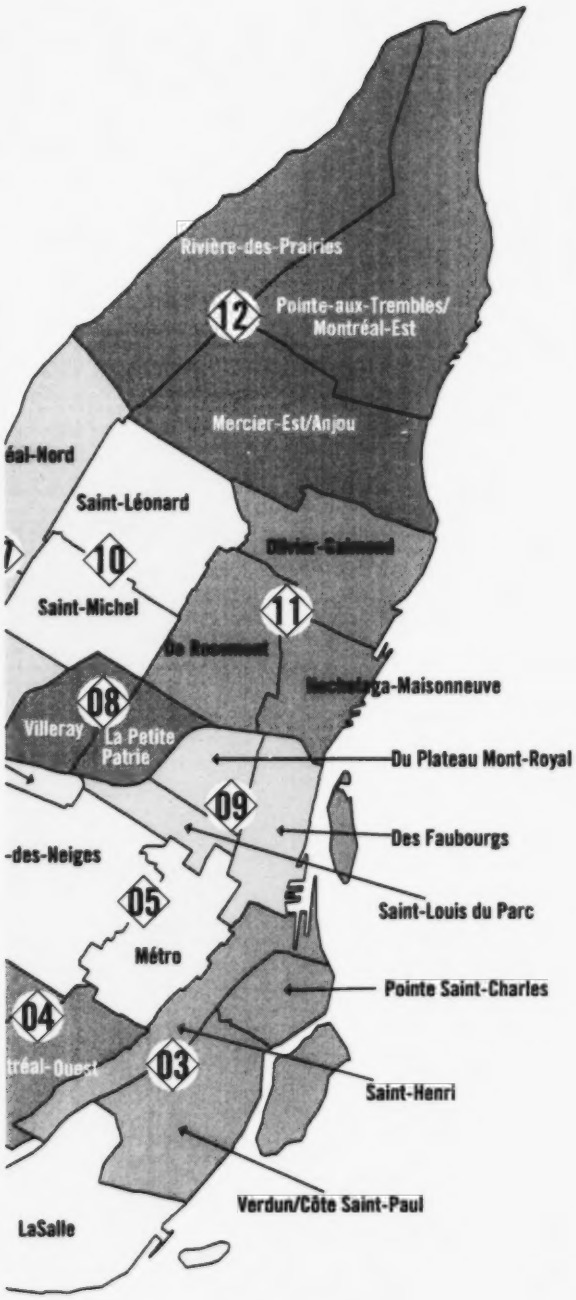
- Richardson Hospital Centre
- CLSC NDG/Montréal-Ouest
- CLSC René-Cassin

05 Côte-des-Neiges, Métro and Parc Extension CSSS

Instance

- CLSC Côte-des-Neiges
- CLSC Métro
- CLSC Parc Extension





06 Nord de l'Île and Saint-Laurent CSSS

Instance

- CHSLD-CLSC Nord de l'Île
- CHSLD-CLSC Saint-Laurent
- Manoir Cartierville

07 Ahuntsic and Montréal-Nord CSSS

Instance

- Centre hospitalier Fleury
- CLSC Ahuntsic
- Les Résidences Laurendeau, Légaré, Louvain
- CLSC Montréal-Nord

08 La Petite Patrie and Villeray CSSS

Instance

- CLSC Villeray
- Hôpital Jean-Talon
- CLSC-CHSLD La Petite Patrie
- Résidences Mance-Décary
  Pavillon Auclair (CHSLD)

09 Des Faubourgs, Plateau Mont-Royal and Saint-Louis du Parc CSSS

Instance

- Centre hospitalier Jacques-Viger
- CHSLD Centre-Ville de Montréal
- Les CHSLD du Plateau Mont-Royal
- CHSLD Émilie-Gamelin/Armand-Lavergne
- CLSC des Faubourgs
- CLSC du Plateau Mont-Royal
- CLSC Saint-Louis du Parc

10 Saint-Léonard and Saint-Michel CSSS

Instance

- CLSC Saint-Michel
- CLSC Saint-Léonard
- CHSLD Les Havres
- CHSLD Saint-Michel

11 Hochelaga-Maisonneuve, Olivier-Guimond and Rosemont CSSS

Instance

- CHSLD Lucille-Teasdale
- CLSC Hochelaga-Maisonneuve
- CLSC Olivier-Guimond
- CLSC-CHSLD de Rosemont
- Foyer Rousselot
- CHSLD Jeanne-LeBer

12 Rivière-des-Prairies, Mercier-Est/Anjou and Pointe-aux-Trembles/Montréal-Est CSSS

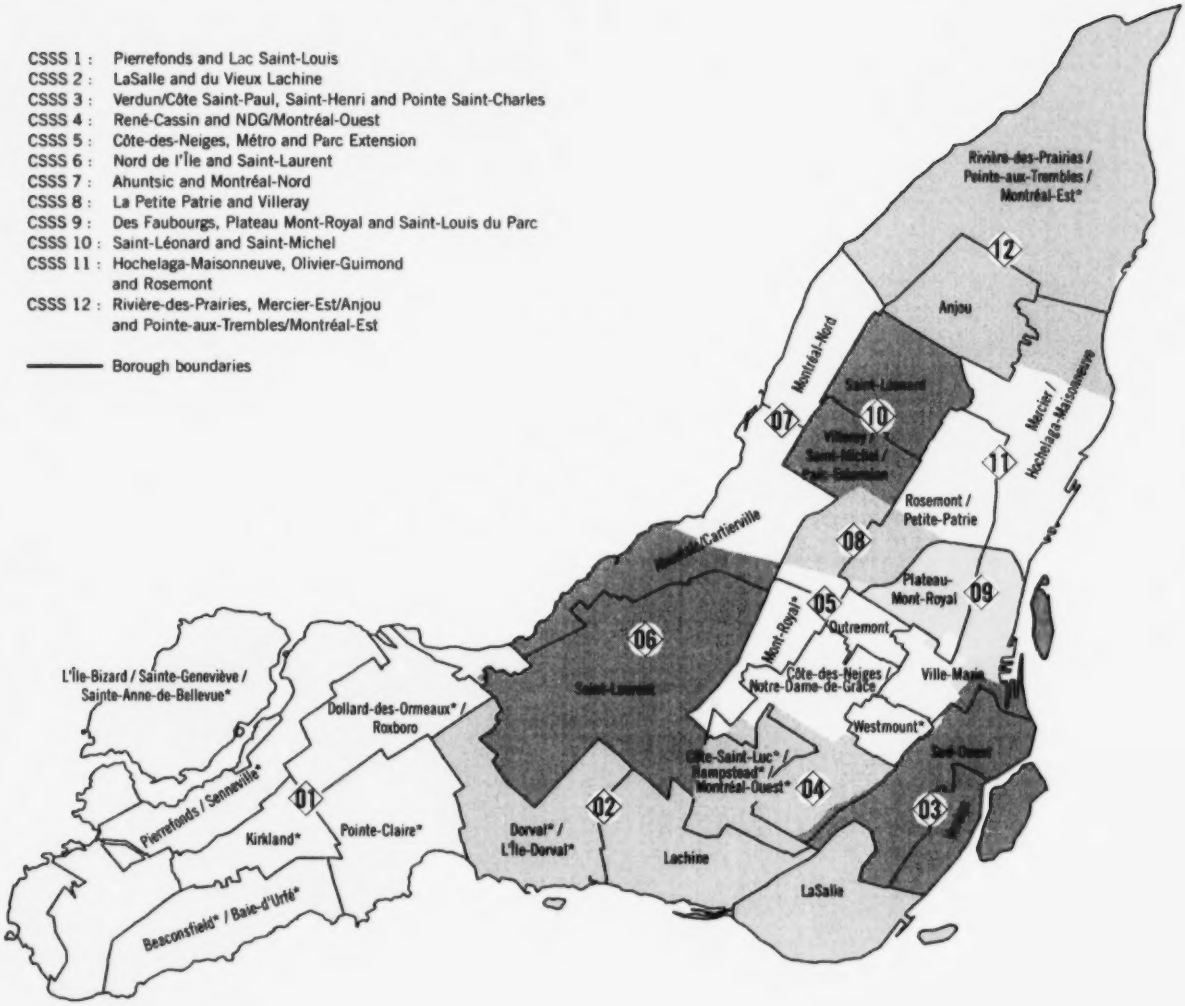
Instance

- CHSLD Biermans-Triest
- CLSC Mercier-Est/Anjou
- CLSC Rivière-des-Prairies
- CLSC-CHSLD Pointe-aux-Trembres/Montréal-Est
- Centre d'accueil Judith-Jasmin (HMR)

MONTREAL | Map of the Boroughs and CSSSs

CSSS 1 : Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis
CSSS 2 : LaSalle and du Vieux Lachine
CSSS 3 : Verdun/Côte Saint-Paul, Saint-Henri and Pointe Saint-Charles
CSSS 4 : René-Cassin and NDG/Montréal-Ouest
CSSS 5 : Côte-des-Neiges, Métro and Parc Extension
CSSS 6 : Nord de l'Île and Saint-Laurent
CSSS 7 : Ahuntsic and Montréal-Nord
CSSS 8 : La Petite Patrie and Villeray
CSSS 9 : Des Faubourgs, Plateau Mont-Royal and Saint-Louis du Parc
CSSS 10 : Saint-Léonard and Saint-Michel
CSSS 11 : Hochelaga-Maisonneuve, Olivier-Guimond and Rosemont
CSSS 12 : Rivière-des-Prairies, Mercier-Est/Anjou and Pointe-aux-Trembles/Montréal-Est

——— Borough boundaries



*Former town to be reconstructed before January 1, 2006, following a demerging process.

Agence
de développement
de réseaux locaux
de services de santé
et de services sociaux
Québec
Montréal